LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

TWO RICH, PROGRESSIVE, AND POPU-LAR MICHIGAN DEMOCRATS.

One of Them will Succeed Bon M. Dickinthe National Committee-Importson on the National Committee-Import-era of Fine Blooded Horses and Cattle Asking Relief of Congress-One of Scentor Everts's Peculiar Attlendes which Only Two Other Senators Can Imitate-Senator Beck Natis Another "World" Lie.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 .- Mr. Don M. Dickmson, the new Postmaster-General, is the Michigan member of the Democratic National Committee. At the meeting next month in this city his successor on the committee will be chosen, and it is probable that the man who will be selected is Isaac M. Weston of Grand Rapids, at present the Chairman of the State Central Committee, a place which Mr. Dickin-con occupied in days when Michigan Democrats were just beginning to get their heads above water. Mr. Weston is in Washington talking over political matters with the new Cabinet officer. He is accompanied by Mr. Daniel Campan, the Collector of Customs for the Detroi district. Weston and Campau are two of the most progressive and wealthy Democrats in the State of Michigan. Both owe much of their political prominence to the friendship of Mr. Dickinson, and both are, with him, striving to give the electoral vote of their State to their friend. Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Weston is a lumberman and banker, and a good type of the the State Democratic Committee before becoming its Chairman, and was popular and liberal in the conduct of its business. He is a politician for diversion. The success of the Democrats in Michigan means no more to him than the satisfaction of seeing the triumph of his own principles. He is not a candidate for any office, although he will offer no objection when it is arranged that he shall represent Michigan in the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Weston has been an extensive traveller for pleasure and spends much of his time in the East. He has large investments in land and other property in the Southern States, and offen goes. South to look after them. He confidently believes that Michigan will soon place herself on the side of the Democracy. He is a soily, good-looking Democrat, and will make a valuable addition to the personnel of the Democratic Committee. He is a bachelor and enjoys the society of ladies. It is said, among the knowing ones of the Michigan politicians, that if Mr. Weston will consent he may be the Democratic candidate for Governor of his State next year. If elected he will begin his term by taking unto himself a wife, as it is an unwritten law in Michigan that no bachelor will be allowed to sit in the Executive Chair.

Mr. Campau is a descendant and worthy representative of the good old French families who ruled in Michigan in the days when Detroit was a frontier military post. He inherited grout wealth from his ancesters, and is to-day one of the rich young men of Michigan. He is a thorough-going Democrat and very popular. In Chicago, in 1834, when the Michigan delegation prepared to nominate Grover Cieveland, Mr. Campau was in charge of the Wolverine headquarters. He entertained Democratic pilgrims lavishly, and was the happiest man in Michigan when Cleveland, was ejected. Those cess of the Democrats in Michigan means nesdquarters. He entertained Democratic pil-grims lavishly, and was the happtest man in Michigan when Cleveland was elected. Those three Michiganders—Dickinson, Weston, and Campau—are particular friends of President Cleveland, and not one of them is a Mugwump. The quarter have had a pleasant visit together within the past few days.

Another World lie was jumped upon very promptly and heavily by Senator Beck to-day. A Washington despatch in that paper reported that Mr. Beck had talked with the President about the place for holding the National Convention, and that Mr. Cleveland had insisted

about the place for holding the National Convention, and that Mr. Cleveland had insisted that the Convention should go to New York city, Senetor Beck says in the Evenum Startonight begarding the despatch:

"There's not a word of truth in it. Every word is a lie. I haven't seen the President on that subject haven't exchanged a word with him, and don't know what he thinks or wants. I wish the Star would say for me that there isn't a word of truth in all of that. All I said was that while I was in Kentucky recently Henry Watterson told Mr. Medienry, member of the National Democratic Committee from Kentucky, that he believed the President wanted the Convention held in New York, and I added that if that was so I supposed our folks would vote to hold it in New York. But I didn't know anything about it myself, and I didn't pretend to. I haven't been asked to wait on the President in regard to that matter, and I don't intend to, unless somebody comes hore from Louisyille and wants me to go to the President."

benator Voorbees said to-day: "I don't believe that the President has intimated any wish in the matter, though I have not talked with him on the subject. In my opinion the Convention will go ton Western city, and the choice will be between Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, with the chance in favor of Chicago. I haven't any idea that the President has expressed any choice, or that he would express any if applied to."

he stands in other a lonesome position in the Blouse, and it he is able to accomplish very much in the way of legislation for his Cream City constituents it will be as good as a miracle. The Republican members and Sonators from Wisconsin nave laid their heads together to play a good joke on him by passing the bill for a public building at Milwaukee, for which something like \$1.290,000 is asked, over his head. As the House committees were not appointed before the holidays, Mr. Smith could not introduce his building bill, but Senator Spooner was able not only to introduce it at the other end of the Capitol, but got it favorably reported before Christmas, and the other day the Senate passed it. Unless Mr. Smith is very careful, sone day, when he goes down to lunch in the House restaurant, Caswell or La Follette of the Wisconsin delegation will get the rules suspended and pass it before he knows it. Mr. Smith is a lovial, honest old fellow, who has neve ausrected but that every one else was as simpl, straightforward as himself, so that he will be likely to laugh as loudiy and as long as any of them when he sees the joke.

Dr. Allen, the young man who accompanies

Dr. Allen, the young man who accompanies the Corean Embassy as interpreter, comes originally from Ohio, and has a record that stamps him as a hustler. He is a good deal of a singed cat in his way, for with a grayish Derby pulled down over reddish hair until his ears seem to be pressed outward by the brim, a bright brick-red beard, and a suit of black such as Irrestylerian clergymen in Jersey wear, he looks more like a newly graduated Princeton looks with the look of the king and Director of the koys! Hospital to the king and Director of the koys! Hospital to the king and Director of the koys! Hospital to the king and Director of the Legalion. He learned the lingo he turns into English for the Ambassadors as a missionary doctor. He went to the learnit nation half a dozen years ago to hix nills and evangelical work, but before he had been among the Celestials a year some of the ugly folks there tried to hack Min long ik into small morsols. They carved the Frince savagely, but Dr. Allen managed to half in through, and this brought him at sace into high lavor and a fat salary. He says Cores still remains a good field for young men. A parcel of live young soldiers to help drill the lang's troops, in fact, is part of what the embassy has come here for. Gen. Phil Shoridan has picked out a likely lot of about as many as Cores needs just now, and they are to be shipped before long; but some of the West Pointers have heard of the chance, and Dr. Allen keeps getting letters from would-be Corean Brigadiers. He says that any young man with capital can dig a pot of gold out of the country's gold mines or get black diamonds in mighty profitable parcels from the coul mines there, and the king will be only too glad to let them dig. To interest American capital in the country's mineral resources will be the chief aim of the embassy at first. The only thing which may deter spirited young men from going is the fact that promotion in rank is gained there. Dr. Allen says, solely on competitive examination, and points to his proteges as products of the system.

The parcel post co seem to be pressed outward by the brim, a bright brick-red beard, and a suit of black such

The parcel post convention between the United States and Cauada was signed by Post-master-General Vilas a few days before he left the department. It was then sent to Canada for Postmaster-General McClellan's signature, and it is expected that it will be returned to washington on Monday, when the present lostmaster-General will present it to the President for signature. The provisions of this convention are in every respect the same as the provisions of the parcels post convention piw in force between the United States and Mexico. It provides that articles of every kind or nature which are admitted to the domestic mails of either country shall be admitted to the mails exchanged between the United States and Canada at domestic rates and classifications. No accounts will be kept between the week of the country will retain all its own postal receipts. This convention will make one postal territory of the United States, Mexico, and Canada.

J. H. Sanders, editor of the President Goverter. the department. It was then sent to Canada

J. H. Sanders, editor of the Breeders' Gazette, the leading ilvo stock publication in the United States, and Mr. T. C. Galbraith of Janesville, Wis., are in Washington to urge upon Congress some sort of legislation for the relief of import-are of fine horses and cattle. There are a sozen firms in the United States who have gone

largely into the business of importing improved stock from England. Scotland, and France, and their importations amount every year to something like\$2,000,000. It has been the understanding that all such fine animals should be brought in free of duty, provided they were intended for the improvement of farm and carriage stock throughout the country. Under this view of the law the importers were permitted to bring over as many horses and cattle as they liked, to be sold to farmers in this country. Last summer an importation intended for the Gaibraith Bros. of Wacconsin was confiscant at Port Huron, and on an appeal to Secre ary Fairchild, he rendered a decision that it made not difference whether the animals were intended to read of the sale or were retained by the importers, so long as they were intended for the difference whether the animals were latered at Port Huron, and on an appeal to Secre ary Fairchild, he rendered a decision that it made not difference whether the animals were latered by Fairchild hed that the agricultural interests of the country would be projudiced and injured.

Some time later the Department of Justice ordered a suit to be brought against the Gaibraiths for duties on the stock they had imported during the san 1886, anounting in the aggregate to over \$17,000. On another importation of fine English horses coming into the country at Port Huron, the customs authorities notified the Gaibraiths that they must take an oath that they would keen the animals in their possession for one full year. They took this sorth under protest, and appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who cancelled the oath, and held that no such restriction should be put upon them. Meantime the suit in the United States Court of Wisconsin is still pending, much to the animals in favor of the Government, to suit for something like \$60,000 duties accruing in a single year, and if the Dunhams of Du Parc, Ill., would be liable. If this test case were decided in favor of the Government, would be a country. The Dunhams of

Mr. Bacon of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, to-day reported the resolution providing for the investigation of trusts and combinations. The preamble reof trusts and combinations. The preamble recites that allegations have been made that certain individuals and corporations engaged in manufacturing or mining, or dealing in some of the necessities of life, have combined for the purpose of controlling or curtailing the production or supply of the same, thereby increasing their price to the people, affecting inquiriously commerce between the Sates and impairing the revenues of the Government. The resolution directs the Committee on Manufactures to inquire into the names, number, and extent of such alleged combinations, and all other matters relating to the same which may call for legislation by Congress. Mr. Randall objected to the present consideration of the resolution and it was placed on the calendar.

The House Committee on the Militia to-day had under discussion Mr. McKenna's bill amending the laws governing the militia of the United States. The bill provides for the estab-lishment of a Bureau of Militia in the War De-partment for the purpose of aiding and giving necessary instruction and all useful informa-tion toward increasing the efficiency of the State militia, and for the division of the militia of the several States into organized and reserve classes, including every able-bodied man citi-zon between 18 and 45 years of age. The com-mittee deferred action on the bill, and has in-vited the Secretary of War to submit his views upon the proposed amendments. United States. The bill provides for the estab-The Department of State has received a re-

port from the United States Consul at Tangler, Mr. William Reed Lewis, in relation to the Intend to, unless somebody comes here from Louisville and wants me to go to the President."

Abuses of the system of foreign consular protection in Morocco, and the effective steps taken the President has intimated any wish in the matter, though I have not talked with him on the subject. In my opinion she Convention will go to a Western city, and the choice will be between Chicago, St. Louis, and cin, chinati, with the chance in favor of Chicago. St. Louis, and cin, and cin, any if applied to."

The member from Milwaukee, Henry Smith, is jocularly dubbed among his colleagues the "Anarchist member." He is a millwright, and was elected by the Knights of Labor. He refused to go into the Democratic caucus, and of course he is not a Republican. Just at present he stands in ather a lonesome position in the louse, and if he is able to accomplish very much in the way of legislation for his Cream abuses of the system of foreign consular protection in Morocco, and the effective steps taken by him for their correction in respect to the protection of native Morocs by the United States. On taking charge of the United States, of the United States, and unofficially protected natives for outling protection under the United States, of the United States, and approtection has now been abandoned, and at present only three classes of natives entitled to official protection has now been abandoned, and at present only three classes of natives entitled to official protection has now been abandoned, and at present only three classes of natives entitled to official protection has now been abandoned, and at present only three classes of the United States, On taking charge of the United States, abuses of the system of foreign consular prointroduce our products in Morocco, or to export raw materials thence, for the ranacity and irresponsible power of the native Governors is such that no unprotected native can be safely entrusted with any man's money or property; and protection in this case is as much the defence of the Swian himself against his corrupt officials as of the foreign merchant. The abolition of such protection would be followed by a series of abuses far worse than anything previously known in Morocco, and imaginary as well as actual roubbries would form the basis of endiess claims of foreigners. Mr. Lewis has been directed by the President to take partiointly with the United States-Minister to Spain in the approaching conference at Madrid to consider the still continuing abuses of foreign protection in Morocco, and to devise further means for their correction, and at the same time for the full security of legitimate foreign interests in native hands.

The action of the House in adjourning to-day without disposing of the Thobe-Carlisle case, renders it impossible that the vote by which the resolution for a reopening of the case was the resolution for a reopening of the case was defeated yesterday can be reconsidered except by unanimous consent, the time within which such a motion could have been entered as one of privilege having expired with to-day's session. The rumor that Mr. Carlisle will on Monday address a letter to the House asking that the case be reopened, is declared by the Speaker's friends to be without foundation. The Speaker himself to-night authorized the following denial: I have not contemplated such a step. The House must take its own course in the case, without dictation or at-tempted dictation from me.

The Secretary of State has received a report from Consul Crowell, at Amoy, China, in regard to the explosion on Nov. 19, in Amoy, of a magazine containing about 400 tons of powder and azine containing about 400 tons of powder and other explosives, by which over 200 lives were lost and several hundred dwellings destroyed. The magazine was located in the midst of a very possible as a ve ments.

Mr. Dunn of Arkansas to-day obtained leave to have printed in the Record the following amendment which he proposes to offer to the

The peculiar attitudes which Senator Evarts of listening to an interesting argument in the Senate have often been the subject of com-ment. One peculiarity of the New York Sen-ator, however, has never been referred to. This he shares in common with two of his ci-lengues. Those three—Byarts, Platt, and Sauls-

bury—are the only members of the Senate who can cross one leg over the other and then rest both feet flat upon the floor. It requires a man of somewhat extraordinary physical development to perform this feat, and not one man in a hundred could do it successfully. To Evarts, Platt, and sanisbury it is the easiest thing in the world. A moment's reflection will show that these three Senators are built upon an unusual plap. Platt and Saulsbury are very fall men. Evarte is shorter, but even more lean, and all are possessed of extraordinary suppleness. As Mr. Evarte sat in the Senate on Thursday, giving his usual close attention to the speech of Senator Joe Brown on the Educational bill, he slid down in his chair ustil his head rested on the back of it. He closed his eyes to shut out the sight of disturbing objects, and, lightly throwing one leg over the other, planted his feet flat upon the floor and dreamily followed the monotonous argument of the Georgia Senator.

THE HOLMES-JONES LIBEL SUIT.

Testimony of the Plaintiff Regarding his

Services at Mount McGregor. Ballston, Jan. 21 .- Although the windows of the court room to-day were thickly covered with frost and outside the mercury stood at 12° below zero all day, the attorneys engaged in the Holmes-Jones libel suit kept matters comfortably warm in court.

Ebenezer Holmes, the plaintiff in the action,

was examined at length. He testified in substance that he was called to Mount 'accregor by Dr. Douglass. who informed him that he and charge of affairs at the Grant cottage, and that he had called Holmes to embalm the body of the dead General, and that while performing such work he was seen by Col. Grant, who came into the room and made no objection. His duties called him to the mountain every day, and on every occasion he met some member of the Grant family who knew what his business was. Drs. Douglass and Shrady had expressed them-selves as perfectly satisfied with his work. Mr. Sullivan approached the witness, in company

Drs. Douglass and Shrady had expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with his work. Mr. Sullivan approached the witness, in company with Mr. Merritt, and demanded that the body be turned over to him, as per orders of the family. This, Holmes testified, he refused to do until some of the Grant family made the order in person. He received no such order, and continued to care for the body with no objection from Col. Grant. Witness swore that he took one or two small drinks of cleret while on the mountain, but was not the least intoxicated. This was corroborated by the night cierk of the hotel, who showed him to his room on the night when Holmes is charged with having been drunk.

Holmes further testified that he made an agreement whereby Sullivan was allowed to connect himself with the embalming in order that he might get some of the glory, but that he was not allowed to enter the room in which the body was lying, in the absence of Holmes. Holmes said that he had entire charge of the body while it was on the mountain, and that later he received a telegram from Merritt, from New York, in which he was asked to aid in transferring the Grant casket when it arrived from New York. He assisted in taking the casket to the mountain, but when it arrived there and the body was placed therein, in which he assisted, he relinquished all claim, and Merritt and Sullivan took charge.

When asked by counsel in relation to his bill paid by The Sun, he said that the bill was for \$500, of which \$500 was for his services and material furnished and \$200 due to Dr. Me-Ewen, who assisted in the work. After due season he sent the bill to Col. Grant and Gen. Perry, who repudiated it. He also sent it to other persons connected with the case. He read the article in The Sun in which an offer was still open he would accept the amount of the bill. In this letter the bill was enclosed, receipted, and soon afterward he received the amount of the bill. In this letter the bill was enclosed, receipted, and soon afterward he received the amount of

WITH \$250,000 LIABILITIES

Kurts, Blauchard & Co., Bag Makers, Suspend-Preferred Bebts, 8112,844.

Charles W. Kurtz, F. Loring Blanchard, and George W. Hart, bag manufacturers at 27 Pearl street and 11 Desbrosses street, made an assignment yesterday to Lucius Bradley. They carry on business in NewYork as Kurtz, Blanchard & Co., in Chicago as Hart, Blanchard & Co., and in New Orleans as Blanchard, Kurtz & Co. all on promissory notes, as follows: James F. Fourth National Bank, \$20,000; Executors of Joseph B. Hart.\$15,000; John Von Glahn, \$2,059; Merchants' National Bank of New Haven, \$2.533. The firm had no rating at Brackstreets. The business was not regarded as profitable, and their working capital was considered too

and their working capital was considered too small. Their statement on Feb. 1, 1837, showed assets, \$265,000; ilabilities, \$215,000.

For some months past rumors have seen in circulation that changes were to occur in the firm Feb. 1, 1888. It was currently reported that one of the partners was being pre-tically forced to retire in consequence of the attitude taken by persons interested in an estate represented by him who were dissatisfied with his investments. Mr. Blanchard's health has been poor for some time past. He is the Secretary of the American Bag Loaning Company, of shich Mr. Bradley, the assignee of the firm, is the Fresident. which Mr. Bradley, the assignee of the firm, is the President.

At the office of the firm yesterday the part-ners refused absolutely to say anything regard-ing the assignment. A gentleman present hav-ing said that the assignment was only tempo-rary, that it was caused by the general depres-sion in business, that the liabilities would not exceed \$250,000, and that the normal assets were probably \$350,000.

It is quite likely that Mr. Edward Simmons, ex-President of the Stock Exchange, and President of the Board of Education, will Bank, in place of O. D. Baldwin. Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss is acting President, It was stated yes-terday that the place has been offered to Mr. Simmons, that he will accept, and that he will be elected at the meeting of the directors to-

Decision Against the Reading Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—In the Common Pleas Court to-day Judge Arnold handed down a lengthy opinion deciding in favor of the plaintiff in the case of Thomas Drake against phanath in the case of Thomas brake against the Philadelphia and Rending Railroad Com-pany, to recover interest which was due and unpaid on the bonds of the Schuykill Naviga-tion Company, which had been guaranteed by the defendant company. The Court decides that the company is liable for the interest due on the bonds, and awards judgment to the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

New York Stock Exchange-Sales Jan. 21. UNITED STATES AND STATE BONDS (15 \$1.07%).
6 N.C. Sp'l Tal. T. R. . 64 | 10 Va. 6s. def., T. R. . . . 8
5 Tenn. bet. 3s.0042369); CLOSING PRICES OF UNITED STAYES BONDS.

BIG. Afted | Bid. Afted.

ı	U. B. 454a c 106 100	U. S. Gr. 189512014
1	U. B. 48. F 12034 126	66 U. S. tis. 1897 1941Z -
١	U. M. 48 0 12034 120	6 U. B. Sa. 1889 12012
ı		[U. S. Ga. 1890128] -
ł	KATIROAD AND OTH	
i	2 Atl. & Pac. in 26	
١	1 Att & Pac. 1st 81	
ı	2 Ch. & I. Coal lat be	1 924
ı	6 Ch. 4 O. C. 14 08	
ı	1 Ch. B. & N. 5s 102 10 C. B. & Q. 4s. N. ex. 92	20 N. V. C. 1st 134
١	95 99	1 N. Y. Cent. ex. 50 105
ı	1 C. R. A Q. D.d. 68 84 15 Can. So. 2d 95	a 10 N. Mo. 1st
ı	15 Can. So. 2d 99	
ł	1 Cen P. g	4 1 N. Y. Ed. 181
١	6 Can P. C. 1030 193	4 N. Y. Ch. & St. L. 44 100
ı	1 Col., Cin. & Mid. lat. (5)	6 117 BRIG
ı	1 Den. & R. G. St	1 Or. R. & N. on. bu., 98
	2 Den. A. R. G. con. 77 2 Det. M. A. M. Q. 186	
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	i Erie ist ex 120	SR A Pitts lat cn 115
ì	2 E. Tenn. 54 97	1 Syr. B. & N. Y. 1st. 13244
	S FL Worth 1st 80	5 So. Pac N. Mex lat 1005
	9 80	5 St. P. & Ma.cn. tis
	6 Bl	10
	2 GulfC.& S.F. G.Sa 97	
	1	S SLLASF. 24 CB 11514
	8 H. Val. 6a 73 2 Iron Mt. 5a 01	12 St. L. & S. F. gl. 5a 101
	47 Kan & T. ch 10s	5 St.P.1st.C.A.M.r.5s. 38
	10108	14 20 St. L. Ark. A Tex. Int. 10234
	5 Kan & T. el. (a 48	
	25	41 A 45
	21 Kan. & T.gi. 5a 60	0 Tex Pac 1st 114
	5 Kan & T.gr. 56 60	5 4 1 E 405
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	1 K C & Sor. H. R. 112	1 Ter.H. 2d of 100

Total sales of railway bonds (par vaine), 2765,(87). SAILROAD AND OTHER SHARES

Ó	LATEST QUOTATION	S FOR BANK STOCKS.	
H	Bld. Asked.	PI	A Atked
	America 17216 174	Manhattan 10	1 168
JI.	Am.Exch'ge 140 142	Market 17	
34	Broadway 255 270	Mechanics' 14	1 170
y	Butch, & Drov. 1012 -	Mec. and Trad. 14	
30	Central 180 185	Mercantile 14	
S	Chase 210 -	Merchants'	
	Chatham 220 -	Mer Exch 11	120
ď	Chemical3150 3700	Metropolitan. 1	
J	City 300	Nassau 15	
2	Citizens' 142 150	New York 22	
	Commerce 187	N. Y. Nat. Ex., 11	
	Corrinental 120 128	N. Y. County., 20	
	Coru Exch 200 205	Minth 13	
		North America 138	
	Flaventh Ward 1971	North River. 13	
	First1000	Oriental 18	
	First	Pacific 167	
	Fulton 160 -		754 100
	Fifth Avenue. 750 -	People's 18	
17	Gallatin 200 -	Phenix 12	
X)	Garfield 200	Republic 13	416 141
	German Am 115 -	Second 20	
911	Germania 200 -	Seventh Ward 11	
	Greenwich 11514 -	Shor & Leath, 15	
8	Hanover 180 190	St Nicholas	
	Imp. and Trad. 330 345	State of N V 11	8 120
ï	Irving 150 -	Tradesmen's . 10	
		United States., 21	
		TIVE STOCKS.	-
	10/00/00/00/202100	****	
	-Closing		Closing.
	Bid, Asked.	Pin	14. Atked.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS. Atlantic & Gt. W. lat. 8774 Mexican Central ...

Name of Vi. W. 2d. 6 N. N. S. Con refirm.

And M. Picillo. 6. 14 North Pacific pf.

entral. Pacific. 5. 254 Reading rice common. 254 Reading rice de common. 254 Reading rice de common. 1014 San Francisce pf.

linois tentral. 1214 St. Paul common. 1124 St. Paul com SATURDAY, Jan. 21.

If Wall street fairly represents the repression which general business suffers on account of the Saturday half-holiday, as it undoubtedly does, the demand for the repeal of that law ought to be universal and urgent. It is probably a safe estimate that the general business of the State, and cortainly of New York city, is placed at a disadvantage as compared with other cities of at least 10 per cent. by the operations of the Saturday Half-holiday law. Considering the close competition that prevails in every branch of trade and in every industry, it is a serious question as to how long the Empire State and the metropolis of this country can suffer this tremendous disadvantage and maintain its supremacy. During the summer months the bad effects of the measure were not so apparent, but they are now being felt more and more each week. So far as Wall street is concerned the law compels banks and all others who are the custodians of funds to allow interest on a large mount of money received every Saturday and which they are debarred from using until the count for nothing upon the Stock Exchange. Unquestionably the low prices at which sents on the Stock Exchange are selling, as well as the dulness of which every one is complaining, are due quite as much to this practical curtailment of business by one-sixth every week. The banks and the Stock Exchange are both beginning to appreciate this condition of affairs, and are taking the necessary steps toward impressing upon the Legislature the desirability of re-

pealing the obnoxious law.

The only actual news to-day was, as usual, the bank statement. It was, owing to the large receipts of money from the interior, much better than any one expected. The banks have gained in cash \$5,577,200. There has been further liquidation of loans, while deposits have increased only moderately. The increase in reserve brings the surplus up to nearly \$21.-000,000. In anticipation of a good statement there was some covering of shorts, and this, following upon the good buying noted yesterday, gave the market a very strong appearance. Trustworthy advices from the coal regions are of a perceptible yielding on the part of the minors. Some people usually well informed on Reading affairs are confident that the strike is on the eve of disintegration. While the entire list gained fractionally in the brief period of trading, some of the specialties were most

trading, some of the specialties were most conspicuous, notably Oregon Railway and Navigation and St. Paul and Manitoba, both at higher prices.

Of the week in Wall street there is very little to be said. The dulness was broken a little toward the close of the week by a questionable effort to scare the bolders of Reading out of their stock. It does not appear to have been successful. Further liquidation in the two principal Gould stocks, Missouri and Pacific and Manhattan, was the feature of the last two or three days. It seems to be generally conceided that Mr. Gould can, owing to the low cost of manufacturing them, afford to sell his accurities at lower figures than anybody else, while it is a matter of history that he never repurchases those that he has made and sold except at assignee's sale. These conditions, now that they are being felt in the market, naturally allenate from him whatever of following he may have had when he formally retired from Wall street.

call, with the average for the week about \$% & cent. Time loans are also easier, and six months' money was offered to-day on mixed collaters at 4% & cent. Sterling exchange has been dull and lower. There is no special change to be noted in general trade except that the reports indicate a horseful outlook for an early and good spring business. The indistrial cituation, owing principally to the Beading strike is far from satisfactory. Unquestionably if the lieading Company is successful in the issue which has been forced upon it labor disturbances will be more rare than in the past. Raifrand carnings keep up well, though the chances are that the Western roads will now show a falling off on account of the severs wenther which they have experienced. As retards not earnings, the figures of the Financial Chronicle are interesting, showing that for the eleven menths ending Nov. 39 sluty roads increased their gross carnings was \$18,126,950.

As compared with the final prices of a week ago, the market is generally lower. The only important declines, however, are those of 5 % ecent. In Manhattun and 4% % cent. In Missouri Pacific. The other noteworthy losses are Wheeling and Lake Frie, 1%; Fort Worth and Donver City, 1%; Roading, 14; Northern Pacific preferred, Norlok and Western preferred, and Louisville and Moskiville, 1% each; and St. Paul, Union Pacific and Hocking Coal, 1 each, Other losses were fractional, Oregon Improvement scored an exceptional advance of 5% ecent. In Cregon Railway and Navigation 2%, and Delaware and Hudson 1% ecent.

Final prices compare with those of yesterday as follows:

Sorting a vice to the control of the In bank stocks, 25 shares of Bank of Repub-le sold at 140, and 25 shares of Tradesmen's Bank at 103.

The bank statement shows: Total reserve.\$100,080,400 \$114,978,800 Inc. \$5,577,200 Reserve req'd 88,304,125 93,762,125

Paris advices quote 3 P cents. at 81.35. The Treasury balances are nearly stationary, except that of silver, which is increasing by the return of silver certificates from circulation:

Totals \$221,860,692 \$221,870,655 Silver balance,\$47,350,410 against \$46,861,880 yesterday. Internal revenue receipts for the week, \$2,-085.772; customs, \$1.248.511; total of both, \$6.334.283, against \$6.585,146 last week. Public money on deposit in national banks, \$50,987,593, against \$49,546,398 last Saturday, Bonds held to secure such deposits, \$54,474,000, against \$52,514,000 last Saturday.

National bank circulation outstanding, \$267,-051,659; lawful money on deposit to redeem retired circulation, \$102,421,285; bonds to secure circulation deposited during the week, \$340,-000; withdrawn, \$1,029,000.

circulation deposited during the week, \$340,000; withdrawn, \$1,02,000.

The time for depositing the bonds of the
Wabash Pacific Railroad under the reorganization plan has been extended to Feb. 5. This
extension was necessary, although large deposits of the bonds have been made, because
the preparation of the engraved trust receipts
has been unavoidably delayed beyond the
time expected, and this has prevented a good
many holders from accepting the terms of the
reorganization. It is now announced that the
Central Trust Company will be ready on Jan.
25 to issue engraved receipts in accordance
with the requirements of the Stock Exchange.
After Feb. 6 a penalty of 2 2 cent, will be exacted upon all securities presented for deposit.
The committee representing the first mortgage
bondholders and that on reorganization give
formal notice that no change or modification
of any character will be made in the plan in
consequence of the extension. The subject is
one of vital importance to overy bendholder,
hence should receive immediate attention. Information as to the details of the plan are obtainable at the 'entral Trust Company.

Mesers, John H. Davis & Co. offer for sale a
limited amount of the first mortgage & cent
gold honds of the Columbus and Hocking Coal
and Iron Company. They have made a thorough personal examination of the property
upon which the bonds are a lien, and the resoult of their first sign and public in
to-day's Sun in connection with the details of
the bonds.

SATURDAY, Jan. 21 .- FLOUR AND MEAL-The market was steady, but very quiet. Corros-Futures were unsettled. The statistical position, and especially the reduced visible supply in the markets of the world caused a slight advance; but there was no active support from any quarier, and the close was slightly lower. Stocks in this country are large, and they must be moved in the next few weeks. There was a slight increase in receipts at the perts, and they are estimated at 100,000 bales for the week. There is no important "short interest," and there seems to be a disposition to tire out the outside bulls. Cotton on the spot quoted very dult indicting uplands, 10,000; Golfa, 10,00. Receipts at the ports this day, 13,000 bales. The following are cleaning orices bid for futures, with sales aggregating only 25,500 bales:
January, 10,500, May. 10,70c, Reptember, 10,45c, Felluary, 10,55c, June. 10,70c, Reptember, 10,65c, April. 10,73c | August. 10,02c, December, 255c, April. 10,73c | August. 10,02c, December, 255c, April. Wheat futures were again very dull, but an

March. 10.07c. July ... 10.00c. Nevember. 9.55c.
April. 10.73c. July ... 10.02c. December. 9.55c.
Grain-Wheat futores were again very doll, but an early decline was fully recovered; sales 1.50c. April. 30c.
at 801626005c. for February, 8156,62c. for March, 83c.
for April. 10.05c. for May 1855,650c. for March, 83c.
for April. 10.05c. for May 1855,650c. for March, 83c.
for April. 10.05c. for May 1855,650c. for March, 83c.
for April. 10.05c. for May 1855,650c. for March 10.05c.
for May 10.05c. for May 1855,650c. for March 10.05c.
for February, 8156,660c. for March, and 615,660c. for May, bpet corn was also a fraction dearer, choice eld
No. 2 brought 875c. delivered, and No. 3 mixed was
quoted at 305,83c. for february, 85c. for March and 610.
for February, 8156,650c. for March 10.05c.
No. 2 at 855c. for february, 85c. for March 10.05c.
No. 2 at 855c. for february, 85c. for March 10.05c.
for February, 8156c. for March 10.05c.
for February, 816c. for March 10.05c.
March, 82c.; April, 93c.; May, 935c.; June, 18c.; December, 85c.
March, 87c.; April, 93c.; May, 935c.; June, 18c.; December, 85c.
March, 87c.; April, 93c.; May, 935c.; June, 18c.; December, 85c.
March, 87c.; April, 93c.; May, 935c.; June, 18c.; December, 85c.
March, 87c.; April, 93c.; May, 935c.; June, 18c.; December, 85c.
March, 87c.; April, 93c.; May, 935c.; June, 93c.; Day, 40c.
Provisions—Lard futures were quiet, but closed stigge. March, 0194c.; May, 9184c.; June, wiste. Unia No. 2 dull, mired for February, 3054c.; March. 3054c.; May, 41c.

I'novisions—Lard futures were quiet, but closed slightly dearer; sales 4.680 fcs. at 7.0647.68c. for February, 7.736a, 7.70c. for March, 7.864.36c. for May, 7.84c. for June, and 7.8648c. for July. After Change the close was at 7.45c. for February, 7.46. for June, and 7.86c. for July. After Change the close was at 7.45c. for February, 4.6. for June, 7.45c. for February, 7.46. for June, 7.46. for June, 7.45c. for February, 7.564. for June, 7.46. for June, 7.56c. for June, 1.75c. for February, 1.75c. functional fire february, 1.75c. functional feb

Quality

Marias—Ingot copper untiqued to advance, with a
brist business: sales 725, 10 %. Lake at 18,40;816.50; for February, 10 70;816.80; for March, and 18,50c, for
April: also it one on the spot. The still drooping, with
a less 10 toos at 38c, for March and 35kg; for April.

Naval. Spokes—Spirits turpentine quiet but steady at
413434160.

1142413; Privataux—Crude certificates active and prices continue to advance; opening at \$1540, selling at \$1540 8014; and closing at \$2560004c; sales 3,477,000 bbla

Sick Headache

Is one of the most distressing affections, and people who are its victims deserve sympathy. But the great suc make it seem almost foolish to allow the trouble to con-tinue. By its toning and invigorating effect upon the digestive organs, flood's barsaparilla readily gives re itef when headacks arises from indegeation; and in neuralgic conditions by building up the debilitated system, Hood's Sarsaparilla removes the cause and hence

overcomes the difficulty.

"A year ago I sudered from indigestion, had terrible headaches very little appetite; in fact, seemed completely broken down. On taking Hood's Barsaparilla I began to improve, and now I have a good appetite, and my health is excellent compared to what it was. I am better in spirits, am not troubled with cold feet or hands, and am entirely cured of indigention." MINNIE MAN-NING, Newburgh, Orange County, N Y. "My wife suffered from sick headache and neuralete. taking Hood's Sarsaparilla she was much red." W. R. BARR, Wilmington, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apotheoaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Boscs One Bollar

A STATE OF THE SHARE WAS A STATE OF THE STAT

BLUNDERING DRUGGISTS.

A "Bittor Pill" they Have Manufactured for Themselves, and are New Compelled to Swallow

Whenever you inquire at a druggist's for Riker's Whenever you inquire at a druggist's for Riker's goods and he says he "hasn't got 'em." "wouldn't keep such trash." Ac., you may know at once he is one of the little Ring druggists, who, with the help of such men as Ayer. Hood. Schenck, Jayne, Tarrant, Hostetter. Campion, and other members of the "Campion" Ring, with twenty or thirty millions to back them, fought us desperately for two years and got most ignominously whipped by us, and who, unless they can make you pay them Two or Three Hundred Per Cent Profit for their Condesseration in activities.

Plenty of Money, do very little work, and have lote of time to load smoke, play cards, at I read novels. If you wish to support this class of men and their monstrous prices. Always take Anything they offer you as a substitute for Riker's Guaranteed preparations and pay their price for the If you desire to support Wm. B. Riker & Son in their effort to supply you with the very best med-icines and tollet articles at a reasonable price, and with the greatest convenience to yourself, which is our Object in allowing the druggists to handle our goods as all, as every package of our goods sold Eisewhere is a sale lost at our Retail Store 33.3 6th av.

But we mean to give our customers every advantage in our power, and if you desire to have it so simply say to the useler who retures you, or condemns our goods, but it is of no consequence, you will nurchase of your ly Goods House, or at itikers, 335 6th av. who will always sond, free of charge, to any address. A pustal card in siled at night will get the goods to you the next day, or if in early morning, the dame day. All we want is that you will stand by us and we will supply you with the very best of drugs meticlines, tollet preparations, pertumery, &c., at bottom prices. the greatest convenience to yourself, which is our Ob-

THE "BEST" TONIC.

For convalescents, especially females and for all patients suffering from enfeebled digestion, a mild Tonic stimulant, one that contains just enough alcohol to stimulate the gastric nutritious in itself, would seem a most desirable remedy for routine use in every physician's practice, provided such a remedy is palatable enough to insure its continued use, and cheap enough to make it available for all classes of patients.

Just such a preparation, it is claimed, the Concentrated Liquid Extract of Malt and Hops, which is now offered to the profession under the has recently appeared on sale in most of our drug stores.

A trial will convince as to its palatability and price, and the certificate of analysis by Prof. E. G. Love of New York city seems to give unquestionable evidence of its therapeutic value, and it only remains for this new remedy to endure the crucial test of clinical experimentation to take its place among the many really valuable proprietary remedies now so extensively prescribed by the profession.

The following is the analysis referred

o:	Per Cent
	ty at 60° F
Total solid me	itter 8.510
Alcohol by w	elgh\$ 4.71
Maltose	2.983
Dextrin	3.541
	0.00
Equivalen	t to:
Albuminoids.	0.61
	0.310
	coloring matter, &c 0.830
	0.06
	ccipic Acids 0.116
Ash	0.22:
	E. G. LOVE, Ph. D.
From the Med	lical Bulletin.

Financial. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Columbus & Hocking Coal and Iron Co.

MATURE JANUARY 1, 1917. INTEREST JANUARY AND JULY.

Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Total Issue......\$1,000,000 five years...... 188,495

November 80, 1887...... 118,118 Surplus over interest charges for the eight months...... 73.118 of years tells its own story as to assurance of interes

payments.

The property covered by this First and only Mortgage embraces over 13,300 acres of coal and iron lands in the Hocking coal fields of Ohio, the cash value of which is more than three times the total

which is more than three times the total bonded debt.

The morigage provides for a payment into the Sinking Fund from all coal mined after May, 1888.

After a detailed and thorough personal investigation, including a critical examination of the entire property by two competent experts under our own instructions, we recommend these bonds for investment.

A limited amount for sale at 97 and interest from Jan

JOHN H. DAVIS & CO. IN WALL STREET NEW YORK TO THE HOLDERS OF Wabash Mortgage Bonds EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The large amount of mortgage bonds deposited in the Central Trust Company assures, in the opinion of the un-dersigned committees, the success of the reorganization plan of Nov. 21, 1867; but as the engraved, negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will not be ready until Jan. 25, the time for further deposits has been extended

All bonds deposited after that date will be subject to a penalty of TWO PER CENT, upon the par value thereof. Pamphlets giving details of the plan can be obtained at

JAMES F JOY.
T. H. HUBBARD.
EDGAR T. WELLES,
COMMITTO,
O. D. ASHLEY.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
H. K. MCHARG.
THOS. B. ATKINS.
JOHN T. TERRY.
F. N. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1888.

TO THE HOLDERS OF WABASH MORTGAGE BONDS.

No modification of the reorganization plan of Nov. 21, 1887, is contemplated or expected and in no event will of the same mortgage. The rights of every bondholds who deposits bonds in the Central Trust Company under the plan will be carefully guarded.

For the l'urchasing Committee

For the Bendholders' Committee. CYRUS J. LAWRENCE.

NEW YORK Jan 21.

ESTABLISHED, 1873. TELEPHONE, "JOHN" 186.

ALFRED CARR & CO., Deposits received, interest allowed, commercial paper

ATOCKS, BONDS, AND OIL BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN, CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. WATSON & GIBSON. COMMISSION BROKERS,

Members N. T. Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange.

Stocks and oil bought on margin. Daily market letter issued to customers. Inquiries cheerfully answered. BROOKLYN MUTVAL BUILDING AND
PROOKLYN MUTVAL BUILDING AND
prets at 7:30 F. M. every Tuesday at 782 Myrtis av.,
shares, \$200 paysole \$1 per month. Loans \$600 and
upward at 5 per out.
For full particulars apply to

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S

Linancial,

General Third Mortgage Land Grant Bonds.

ISSUE OF \$8,000,000 BONDS. Dated December 1, 1887. Maturing December 1, 1937.

\$1,000 each. Registered Bonds in Denominations of \$5,000 each.

Coupon Bonds in Denominations of

INTEREST, 6 PER CENT, PER ANNUM, PAYABLE JUNE 1 AND DECEMBER 1, AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE IN NEW YORK.

Principal and Interest Payable in United States Gold Coin of the Present Standard of Weight and Pineness,

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.

The above Bonds are part of an issue of \$12,000,000, authorized by the vote of more than three-fourths of the holders of the preferred stock of the Cempany, as required by the plan of reorganisation of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and by resolution of the Board of Directors, dated the 17th day of November, 1887.

The Bonds are secured by a mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, which mortgage is a lieu upon the entire Railroad, authorized by the charter of the said Railroad Company, with the appurtenances, including the sutire rolling stock of motive power, pacsenger and freight cars, bridges, tunnels, viaduous, sta-tions, &c., and upon all the lands granted by Congress to aid in its construction, except the lands in Minnesota and Dakots, east of the Missouri River (which are cluded therefrom in accordance with the terms of the cluded therefrom in accordance with the terms of the plan of reorganisation, whereby the same were speci-fically appropriated for the benefit of the preferred stock), and upon all the property and rights of property of the said Railroad Company, now held or which shall be hereafter acquired, and upon all its franchises, in-cluding the franchise to be a corporation, and upon the income, earnings, and profits of said Railroad, subjects only to the prior lies thereon created by the Company's only to the prior lien thereon created by the Company's General First Mortgage, bearing date the lst day of January, 1881; the two divisional mortgages therein mentioned, and the General Second Mortgage, bearing date the 20th day of November, 1883, all of which are

by a first lien upon the estata right, and title of the Northern Facific Railroad Company, under lease or etherwise, in and to all branches now constructed and operated as feeders to its main line, or to be constructed

An accumulative Sinking Fund is provided for under the mortgage of 1 per cent. per ansum, to commence on the 1st of January, 1894, said fund to be invested in the purchase of Third Mortgage Bonds at their market price, not exceeding 105 and accrued interest. All bonds o purchased will be held by the Sinking Fund, and cannot be reissued.

According to the last annual report, the Morthern

Pacific Railroad Company owns 2,202 80-100 miles of Duluth to N. P. Junction (owned in common with St. Paul and Duluth

Pasco te east portal of the tunnel..... 175.50 .2.170.40 Main Line.

Main Line. 2,170.60
Superior to Duluth 6.55
Northern Factife and Fuget Sound
Shere R. R.—all the stock ewned
by the Northern Factife R. R. Co... 7.00
Northern Pactife and Casseds R. R.—all the stock owned by the Northeern Factife R. R. Co... 12.60
Spokane Falls and Idaho R. R.—all
the stock owned by the Northern
Pacific R. R. Co... 12.60

lis. Trackage St. P., M. and M. B'y, St. Paul to Minnespolih and Branches.. 16.08
And operates under lease and
trame contract the following Bailroad Company, viz.: Little Falls and Dakota

Sanborn, Cooperstown and Turtle Mountain Montana 51.70 Helena and Jefferson County 20.10 James River Valley 34.20

Spokane and Palouse......... 43.70 Helena and Red Mountain...... 15.80 Duinth and Manitoba...... 110.00-Total length of road owned and

year..... dditions since constructed and under const Helena and Northern 12.60
Drummond and Phillippe Drummond and Philipeburg.... 25.90 Missoula and Bitter Root Valley., 50.00—208.25

leased road, Dec. 23, 1867... 8,408.10 miles.
The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under its charter, is entitled to an estimated area of public lands amounting to 46,758,400 acres, of which 6,272,839.8-100 have been sold up to Oct. 31, 1887, leaving 49,488.888 97-100 acres unsold. The sales have averaged \$3.94 per

sere since July 1, 1881. The outstanding merigage indebtedness of the North \$4,941,500 Missouri and Pend d'Orellie Division Bonda. 46,878,000 General lat Mortgage Honds.

20,000,000 General 2d Mortgage Bonds. **\$71.819.500**

The \$4.640,821.20 dividend scrip, which mature on the lat of January, 1888, have been provided for out of the proceeds of the Third Mortgage Senda, and the latter therefore increase the interest-bearing indebtedness of the Company only to the extent of \$7,860,000.

Including the twelve millions of Third Mortgage Bends
the Company's mortgage indebtedness amounts to SSR,
810,500, involving an annual interest charge of \$5,022,
170. This mortgage indebtedness is equal to \$23,556.46 per mile of First Mortgage, 80,214.80 of Second Mertgage,
and \$5,528.95 of Third Mortgage, or a total mertgage indebtedness of \$38,500.22 per mile; while the total cost of
construction and equipment has been about \$100,500,
000, or an average of \$48,208.84 per mile.

The net carnings of the Company of the Company

The net earnings of the Company, after deducting operating expenses and taxes, amounted for the fiscal year enting June 30:

hix months of the latter being estimated. The Company has sold to a Syndicate \$8,000,000 of the Third Morigage Bonds, and the undersimed, as repre-sentatives of said Syndicats, are prepared to receive anisitives of said Syndicate, are prepared to receive applications for the same at 4714 and accrued interest. Payment may be made on allotment or 10 per cent on allotment and the remainder at the option of the subscriber, on or before the lat of April, 1868.

The Franks are now ready.

Subscriptions will be received from January 23d to the 28th, at 3 F. M., and the right is reserved to reject any proposals to reduce the amounts to be awarded.

any proposals to reduce the amounts to be awarded thereunder, or to close the subscript

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

36 WALL STREET.

MAN YORK, January to, 1888.